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## Fuzzy Complex Projective Spaces and their Star-products

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### ABSTRACT

We derive an explicit expression for an associative  $*$ -product on the fuzzy complex projective space,  $\mathbf{CP}_F^{N-1}$ . This generalises previous results for the fuzzy 2-sphere and gives a discrete non-commutative algebra of functions on  $\mathbf{CP}_F^{N-1}$ , represented by matrix multiplication. The matrices are restricted to ones whose dimension is that of the totally symmetric representations of  $SU(N)$ . In the limit of infinite dimensional matrices we recover the commutative algebra of functions on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ . Derivatives on  $\mathbf{CP}_F^{N-1}$  are also expressed as matrix commutators.

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## §1 Introduction

The concept of non-commutative geometry, [1,2], is emerging as one of the most promising and interesting new tools in quantum field theory. It is also providing novel insights into the possible space-time structure at the level of quantum gravity. In quantum field theory it can provide a regularisation technique which is completely compatible with the space-time symmetries of the theory, [3— 17], while in quantum gravity it points the way to radical approaches. It has also found several applications in string theory [18]. In its matrix model or ‘fuzzy’ form<sup>†</sup> it promises a radical alternative to lattice field theory, where problems such as chiral fermion doubling are readily avoided. A major obstacle to the development of this fuzzy alternative to lattice theories is the paucity of fuzzy spaces with explicit descriptions.

An important ingredient in understanding the continuum limit of these fuzzy models is the  $*$ -product. This is a non-commutative product for functions that, in the case of fuzzy spaces, represents the matrix product. An explicit example of a  $*$ -product is known for the fuzzy 2-sphere [4]. It is known that a  $*$ -product can be defined as a formal power series on any manifold that admits a symplectic or Poisson structure [19], but few explicit examples are known.

In this paper we present an explicit construction of a  $*$ -product on the fuzzy complex projective space  $\mathbf{CP}_F^{N-1}$ . While a non-commutative  $*$ -product on the continuum  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  is known, in an integral representation (see e.g Perelomov [20]), to our knowledge this is the first time an expression for a  $*$ -product on the fuzzy  $\mathbf{CP}_F^{N-1}$  has been given. The construction presented here is a generalisation of the construction of the  $*$ -product on the 2-sphere given in [4].

The layout of the paper is as follows: in the next section we give a brief discussion of harmonic expansions of functions on fuzzy spaces, by way of motivation for  $*$ -products and their use in quantum field theory; in section 3 we give a general discussion of  $*$ -products analysing when they can be expected to exist and, in particular, when the given construction, based on equivariant products, should exist; sections 4 and 5 give a description of  $\mathbf{CP}_F^{N-1}$  in terms of global co-ordinates; in section 6 the  $*$ -product on fuzzy  $\mathbf{CP}_F^{N-1}$  is constructed in terms of projectors and section 7 describes the relation between derivatives in the continuum and their discrete representation on  $\mathbf{CP}_F^{N-1}$ ; finally section 8 summarises the conclusions. Some technical results required for the main text are reserved for an appendix.

## §2 Fuzzy Functions

If one attempts to discretise field theory on a continuous manifold there are immediate problems that have to be overcome. Not least is the fact that continuum symmetries are lost and great care must be exercised in ensuring that they are recovered again when the continuum limit is taken. Another problem, which occurs in Fourier space and is not often remarked upon because the resolution appears to be so simple, is that the algebra of

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<sup>†</sup> Fuzzy spaces are discrete matrix approximations to continuous manifolds.

functions in truncated Fourier space does not close in general. For example if one Fourier analyses functions on a circle,

$$f(\theta) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f_n e^{in\theta}, \quad (2.1)$$

and approximates them by cutting off the Fourier series at some maximum frequency,  $L$ ,

$$f_L(\theta) = \sum_{n=-L}^L f_n e^{in\theta} \quad (2.2)$$

then the product of two such functions will in general extend to frequencies up to  $2L$  and so the algebra of truncated functions does not close under multiplication. The same problem manifests itself when functions are expanded on a sphere in terms of spherical harmonics and then approximated simply by cutting off the expansion at some maximum angular momentum. An obvious naïve remedy is to project after multiplying and just throw away all the frequencies higher than  $L$ . While this brute force method may work, it is not without its problems — for example such a process is non-associative in general. There are sometimes situations where a more elegant method presents itself which at the same time does less violence to the group representation theory and allows certain spaces to be discretised while preserving their continuum symmetries. One approach is to identify the coefficients in an harmonic expansion with elements of a matrix. If the multiplication of two functions can be implemented by matrix multiplication then the matrix algebra will close and no projection is necessary.

Consider for example a 2-dimensional sphere which can be written as a coset space  $S^2 \cong SU(2)/U(1)$ . A general function on  $SU(2)$  can be expanded in terms of  $D$ -matrices,

$$f = \sum_{l=0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \dots}^{\infty} \sum_{m, m'=-l}^l f_{m, m'}^l D_{m, m'}^l. \quad (2.3)$$

To restrict this to a function on  $S^2$  the expansion must be restricted to entries of the  $D$ -matrices (or linear combinations of them) which are invariant under the right action of  $U(1)$ . The only such entries have  $m' = 0$ ,  $D_{m, 0}^l$ , and hence have integral  $l$ , since  $m'$  is the  $U(1)$  quantum number. The  $D$ -matrices can be constructed so that  $D_{m, 0}^l$  are independent of the third Euler angle on  $SU(2)$ , then they depend only on the polar and azimuthal angles on  $S^2$  and they are essentially the spherical harmonics — in standard notation  $D_{m, 0}^l = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2l+1}}(-1)^m Y_{-m}^l$ . Now the representation theory of  $SU(2)$  allows a re-arrangement of the coefficients in a truncated expansion

$$f_L(\theta, \phi) = \sum_{l=0}^L \sum_{m=-l}^l f_m^l D_{m, 0}^l(\theta, \phi) \quad (2.4)$$

into a square matrix. For any given value of  $l$ ,  $\sum_{m=-l}^{m=l} f_m^l D_{m, 0}^l$  is just one component of the row vector obtained from the right action of an element of  $SU(2)$  on the row vector

$f_m^l$ . For a fixed  $l$  the row vectors  $f_m^l$  form an irreducible representation of  $SU(2)$ . The set of all coefficients in the expansion (2.4) therefore constitute a reducible representation. For example if  $L=1$  the number of coefficients  $f_m^l$  is  $1 + 3 = 2 \times 2$ , if  $L = 2$  the number is  $1 + 3 + 5 = 3 \times 3$  and so on. For general  $L$  the number of terms in this expansion at each value of  $l$  is  $2l + 1$  giving a total of

$$(L + 1)^2 = 1 + 3 + 5 + \cdots + (2L + 1) \quad (2.5)$$

coefficients, which are in the reducible  $(L+1) \times (L+1)$  representation of  $SU(2)$ . Multiplication of two functions truncated at the same value of  $L$  can now be defined as multiplication of their associated  $(L+1) \times (L+1)$  matrices and group representation theory ensures that the resulting product, being itself a  $(L+1) \times (L+1)$  matrix, only entails angular momentum up to  $L$ . These matrices define the fuzzy sphere and this matrix multiplication induces the  $*$ -product on the fuzzy sphere. It is a non-commutative associative product and it will be shown later that it reduces to the familiar commutative product of functions in the limit  $L \rightarrow \infty$ .

The 2-sphere is rather special in that  $SU(2)$  has irreducible representations for every integer and so matrices of any size can be used to approximate functions, but more general coset spaces are more restrictive. Consider, for example,  $\mathbf{CP}^2 \cong SU(3)/U(2)$ . Again a function on  $SU(3)$  can be expanded in terms of the representation matrices of  $SU(3)$ ,

$$f = \sum_{l_1, l_2} \sum_{I, I_3, Y; I', I'_3, Y'} f_{I, I_3, Y; I', I'_3, Y'}^{(l_1, l_2)} D_{I, I_3, Y; I', I'_3, Y'}^{(l_1, l_2)}, \quad (2.6)$$

where the integers  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  label the irreducible representations of  $SU(3)$  ( $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are respectively the number of symmetric  $\mathbf{3}$ 's and the number of symmetric  $\bar{\mathbf{3}}$ 's in the Young diagram of the representation) and  $I, I_3$  and  $Y$  are the isospin, third component of isospin and hyper-charge respectively of the little group  $U(2)$  (these can be used to label the weights of any irreducible representation of  $SU(3)$  unambiguously). To describe a scalar function on  $\mathbf{CP}^2$  we must pick out the parts of the  $SU(3)$  representation matrices that are  $U(2)$  singlets under right multiplication. This immediately eliminates all the complex representations of  $SU(3)$ : the  $\mathbf{3}, \bar{\mathbf{3}}, \mathbf{6}, \bar{\mathbf{6}}$  etc. The remaining real representations require  $l_1 = l_2 = l$  and have dimension  $(l+1)^3$ . Again of these only one column of each representation matrix survives — the one given by  $I' = I'_3 = Y' = 0$ . The column vectors  $\mathcal{Y}_{I, I_3, Y}^{(l, l)} := D_{I, I_3, Y; 0, 0, 0}^{(l, l)}$  thus constitute generalised spherical harmonics on  $\mathbf{CP}^2$  and functions can be expanded as

$$f = \sum_l \sum_{I, I_3, Y} f_{I, I_3, Y}^{(l, l)} \mathcal{Y}_{I, I_3, Y}^{(l, l)}. \quad (2.7)$$

Again the coefficients fall into representations of  $SU(3)$ :

$$\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{8} + \mathbf{27} + \mathbf{64} + \cdots. \quad (2.8)$$

Truncating at some maximum value,  $L$ , of  $l$  always allows the number of coefficients to be arranged in a square matrix: thus  $L = 1$  gives  $\bar{\mathbf{3}} \times \mathbf{3} = \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{8}$ ;  $L = 2$  gives  $\bar{\mathbf{6}} \times \mathbf{6} = \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{8} + \mathbf{27}$ ;

$L = 3$  gives  $\overline{\mathbf{10}} \times \mathbf{10} = \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{8} + \mathbf{27} + \mathbf{64}$ ; and so on. Truncating at  $L$  results in square matrices of size  $(L+2)(L+1)/2$ , which is the dimension of the symmetric tensor product of  $L$   $\mathbf{3}$ 's (or  $L$   $\overline{\mathbf{3}}$ 's), and

$$\sum_{l=0}^L (l+1)^3 = (L+2)^2(L+1)^2/4. \quad (2.9)$$

Again the group representation theory ensures that matrix multiplication keeps within the same representations and never goes above  $L$ .

This construction generalises to the higher dimensional complex projective spaces  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  where the matrices at the smallest non-trivial approximation begins with the  $\overline{\mathbf{N}} \times \mathbf{N} = \mathbf{1} + (\mathbf{N}^2 - \mathbf{1})$ , the next being  $\frac{\overline{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{N}+1)}}{2} \times \frac{\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{N}+1)}{2} = \mathbf{1} + (\mathbf{N}^2 - \mathbf{1}) + \frac{\mathbf{N}^2(\mathbf{N}^2+2\mathbf{N}-3)}{4}$  etc. Truncating at  $L$  gives a  $\left[ \frac{(N-1+L)!}{(N-1)!L!} \right] \times \left[ \frac{(N-1+L)!}{(N-1)!L!} \right]$  matrix representation approximation of  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ . A similar truncation works for unitary Grassmannian manifolds, [17]. However it is not always the case that the representation theory allows the expansion of a function on a coset space to be described in terms of square matrices like this. When it can be done we can define a  $*$ -product on a fuzzy version of the space.

### §3 On $*$ -products

In this section we present a general discussion of  $*$ -products with emphasis on equivariant  $*$ -products.

Suppose we have an algebra  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$  of linear operators on a finite dimensional vector space. We assume that, if  $\hat{F} \in \hat{\mathcal{A}}$  then its Hermitian conjugate  $\hat{F}^\dagger \in \hat{\mathcal{A}}$ , so that  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$  is a  $*$ -algebra. Let a connected compact Lie group  $G = \{g\}$  act on  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$  by adjoint action of unitary matrices:

$$\hat{F} \mapsto \hat{D}(g) \hat{F} \hat{D}^{-1}(g), \quad \hat{D}^\dagger(g) \hat{D}(g) = \mathbf{1}. \quad (3.1)$$

We can assume, by Wedderburn's theorem, [21], that  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$  is the direct sum of full matrix algebras,  $\hat{\mathcal{A}} = \bigoplus_d \text{Mat}_d$ . As the  $\hat{D}(g)$  action preserves  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ , it also decomposes as  $\hat{D}(g) = \bigoplus_d \hat{D}^{(d)}(g)$ . Since  $\text{Mat}_d$  is simple, the two-sided ideals of  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$  are all direct sums of some of the  $\text{Mat}_d$  or just  $\{0\}$ .

To get a  $*$ -product we need, in addition, a function  $\hat{\rho}^*$  on a manifold  $\mathcal{M}$  with values in  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}^*$ , the dual of  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ . Then,  $\langle \hat{\rho}^*, \hat{F} \rangle := F$  is a function on  $\mathcal{M}$ :

$$\langle \hat{\rho}^*, \hat{F} \rangle(\xi) = \langle \hat{\rho}^*(\xi), \hat{F} \rangle = F(\xi), \quad (3.2)$$

where  $\xi \in \mathcal{M}$ . This map  $\hat{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_F^\infty(\mathcal{M}) \subset \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathcal{M})$  (assuming appropriate continuity requirements) induces an algebra structure on  $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathcal{M})$  if its kernel,  $\text{Ker}$ , is a two-sided ideal in  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ , that is if  $\text{Ker}$  is a direct sum of some of the  $\text{Mat}_d$  or  $\{0\}$ . If that is the case,  $\mathcal{C}_F^\infty(\mathcal{M}) \cong \hat{\mathcal{A}}/\text{Ker}$ , and its algebra product is defined by

$$(F * G)(\xi) = \langle \hat{\rho}^*(\xi), \hat{F} \hat{G} \rangle, \quad (3.3)$$

where  $\hat{F}, \hat{G} \in \hat{\mathcal{A}}$ .

Until now there is no requirement that  $\hat{\rho}^*(\xi)$  is a state or has equivariance. The setting is very general. Suppose we now ask that  $\hat{\rho}(\xi)$  is a state:

$$\langle \hat{\rho}^*(\xi), \hat{F}^\dagger \rangle = \overline{\langle \hat{\rho}^*(\xi), \hat{F} \rangle}, \quad (3.4)$$

$$\langle \hat{\rho}^*(\xi), \hat{F}^\dagger \hat{F} \rangle \geq 0, \quad (3.5)$$

$$\langle \hat{\rho}^*(\xi), \hat{\mathbf{1}} \rangle = 1, \quad (3.6)$$

where bar denotes complex conjugation. Then  $\hat{\rho}^*(\xi)$  can be identified with a density matrix  $\hat{\rho}(\xi)$  by setting

$$\langle \hat{\rho}^*(\xi), \hat{F} \rangle = \text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}(\xi) \hat{F}). \quad (3.7)$$

For equivariance we assume that  $g$  acts transitively on  $\mathcal{M}$ ,  $\xi \rightarrow g\xi$ , such that

$$\hat{\rho}^*(g\xi) = \hat{D}^*(g^{-1}) \hat{\rho}^*(\xi) \hat{D}^*(g). \quad (3.8)$$

Equation (3.7) induces an action of the group  $G$  on  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ , and  $G$  acts on  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}^*$  by duality:

$$\langle \hat{G}^*, \hat{D}(g) \hat{F} \hat{D}^{-1}(g) \rangle = \langle \hat{D}^*(g) \hat{G}^* \hat{D}^*(g^{-1}), \hat{F} \rangle. \quad (3.9)$$

Now each  $Mat_d$  and  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$  can be decomposed into irreducible tensor operators:

$$\begin{aligned} Mat_d &= \text{Span}\{\hat{T}_M^{(l)}(d)\}, \\ \hat{D}^{(d)}(g) \hat{T}_M^{(l)}(d) \hat{D}^{(d)}(g)^{-1} &= \sum_{M'} \hat{T}_{M'}^{(l)}(d) D_{M'M}^{(l)}(g), \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

where  $g \mapsto D^{(l)}(g)$  is a unitary irreducible representation. Let  $\{\hat{T}_M^{*(l)}(d)\}$  be the dual basis:

$$\langle \hat{T}_{M'}^{*(l')}(d'), \hat{T}_M^{(l)}(d) \rangle = \delta_{ll'} \delta_{dd'} \delta_{MM'}. \quad (3.11)$$

It transforms as

$$\hat{D}^{*(d)}(g) \hat{T}_M^{*(l)}(d) \hat{D}^{*(d)}(g)^{-1} = \sum_{M'} \hat{T}_{M'}^{*(l)}(d) D_{M'M}^{*(l)}(g), \quad (3.12)$$

where

$$\hat{D}_{M'M}^{*(l)}(g) \hat{D}_{M'N}^{(l)}(g) = \delta_{MN}. \quad (3.13)$$

We can expand

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\rho}^* &= \sum_{d,l,M} \rho_M^{(l,d)} \hat{T}_M^{*(l)}(d) := \sum_{l,d} \hat{\rho}^{*(l,d)}, \\ \text{where } \rho_M^{(l,d)} : \mathcal{M} &\rightarrow \mathbf{C} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\rho}^{*(l,d)} = \sum_M \rho_M^{(l,d)} \hat{T}_M^{*(l)}(d). \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

Now Wedderburn's theorem implies that for a  $*$ -product, to exist, either **all** functions  $\rho_M^{(l,d)}$  for a fixed  $d$ , or **none**, must be zero, because if  $\hat{\rho}^*$  has a kernel consistency requires that it be a full matrix algebra. In fact, because of equivariance, we shall now show that it is sufficient to check if  $\hat{\rho}^{*(l,d)}$  is zero or not at one point, which we shall call the origin and denote by  $\xi_o$ . We have

$$\hat{D}^{*(d)}(g^{-1}) \hat{\rho}^{*(l,d)}(\xi) \hat{D}^{*(d)}(g) = \hat{\rho}^{*(l,d)}(g\xi). \quad (3.15)$$

Let us regard  $\mathcal{M}$  as  $G/H$  and  $\rho_M^{(l,d)}$  as functions on  $G$  invariant by right action of  $H$ . Then,

$$\hat{D}^{*(d)}(g^{-1}) \hat{\rho}^{*(l,d)}(\xi_o) \hat{D}^{*(d)}(g) = \hat{\rho}^{*(l,d)}(g\xi_o), \quad (3.16)$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_M \rho_M^{(l,d)}(g\xi_o) \hat{T}_M^{*(l)}(d) &= \sum_{M,M'} \rho_M^{(l,d)}(\xi_o) \hat{T}_{M'}^{*(l)}(d) D_{M'M}^{(l)}(g) \\ &\Rightarrow \rho_{M'}^{(l,d)}(g\xi_o) = D_{M'M}^{(l)}(g) \rho_M^{(l,d)}(\xi_o). \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

So, from equivariance,

$$\hat{\rho}^{*(l,d)}(\xi_o) = 0 \Rightarrow \rho_M^{(l,d)}(\xi_o) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\rho}^{*(l,d)} = 0. \quad (3.18)$$

With equivariance, it is enough to check that  $\hat{\rho}^{*(l,d)}(\xi_o) = 0$ , either for all  $l$  or no  $l$ , for each fixed  $d$ , to verify if  $*$  exists.

In fact it is not necessary to assume (3.6) separately, it is not really independent of (3.4) and (3.5). By equivariance,

$$< \hat{\rho}^*(g\xi_o), \hat{\mathbf{1}} > = < \hat{\rho}^*(\xi_o), \hat{D}(g^{-1}) \hat{\mathbf{1}} \hat{D}(g) > = < \hat{\rho}^*(\xi_o), \hat{\mathbf{1}} > = < \hat{\rho}^*(\xi_o), \hat{\mathbf{1}} > * < \hat{\rho}^*(\xi_o), \hat{\mathbf{1}} > \quad (3.19)$$

which, by (3.5), is a constant non-negative number,  $c$ . As the ideal containing  $\hat{\mathbf{1}}$  is  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ ,  $c$  cannot be zero if there is a non-trivial  $*$ -product. So we can work with  $\hat{\rho}^*/c$  instead so that (3.6) is enforced. As for (3.4) and (3.5), they are natural. Eq. (3.4) gives real functions for hermitian operators, and (3.5) gives  $\overline{F}(\xi) * F(\xi) \geq 0$ .

Note that, if functions on  $\mathcal{M}$  do not carry an IRR  $l$  with the correct multiplicity, it can happen that  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$  admits no  $*$ -product. This problem occurs, for example, if  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$  is the  $8 \times 8$  matrix algebra and  $\hat{\rho}(\xi_o)$  is  $a\mathbf{1} + b[ad(Y)]$  (the adjoint generator  $ad(Y)$  of  $SU(3)$ ), choosing  $a$  and  $b$  so that (3.4) and (3.5) are satisfied. Then,  $\hat{\rho}$  gives a map to functions on  $\mathbf{CP}^2$ . The latter has 8 only once, but  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$  has two 8's, so there is no  $*$ -product (for a general discussion see [22]). A  $*$ -product does however exist on  $\mathbf{CP}^2$ , which we construct later.

Quite generally, in the equivariant case with  $t_A$  the generators of  $G$ ,

$$\text{Tr}(\hat{\rho}(g\xi_o)t_A) = \xi_A(g) = (\text{Ad}g)_{AB}\xi_B(1). \quad (3.20)$$

Writing  $\hat{\rho}(g) = (\sum \eta_B(g)t_B + \text{terms orthogonal to } t_B)$ , only the first term survives the tracing, so that  $\eta_A = \xi_A$ , with  $t_A$  normalised appropriately.  $\xi_A$  maps  $G/H$  to an adjoint orbit and provides co-ordinate functions on  $G/H$ , where  $H$  is the stability group of  $\xi(1)$ .

To escape the limitation of only getting  $*$ -star products on adjoint orbits, we may have to modify the requirement of equivariance.

In the subsequent construction of a  $*$ -product on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  we shall restrict our considerations to the case where  $\hat{\rho}$  is in fact a rank 1 projector and we shall use the notation  $\mathcal{P} := \hat{\rho}$  (or  $\mathcal{P}_L = \hat{\rho}$  for its  $L$ -fold symmetric product, as explained later).

#### §4 Global Co-ordinates on $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$

We now turn to an explicit construction of the complex projective space  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ , which can be defined as the space of vectors of unit norm in  $\mathbf{C}^N$  modulo the phase. Since a unit vector  $|\psi\rangle$  up to a phase defines a projection operator  $\mathcal{P} := |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$ , an equivalent definition for  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  is as the space of all projection operators of rank one, i.e.,

$$\mathbf{CP}^{N-1} := \{\mathcal{P}; \mathcal{P}^\dagger = \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}^2 = \mathcal{P}, \text{Tr}\mathcal{P} = 1\}. \quad (4.1)$$

To construct a set of global co-ordinates for  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  we choose a basis for  $N \times N$  Hermitian matrices  $\{t_{\hat{A}}\}$ ,  $\hat{A} = 0, \dots, N^2 - 1$ , consisting of  $t_0$  which is proportional to the identity matrix and  $\{t_A\}$ ,  $A = 1, \dots, N^2 - 1$ , forming an orthogonal basis for the Lie algebra of  $SU(N)$ . We will normalize them by requiring

$$\text{Tr}(t_{\hat{A}}t_{\hat{B}}) = \delta_{\hat{A}\hat{B}}. \quad (4.2)$$

This requirement implies that  $t_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}\mathbf{1}$  and  $t_A$ 's are related to the Gell-Mann matrices  $\lambda_A$  by  $t_A = \lambda_A/\sqrt{2}$ . Thus,

$$t_A t_B = \frac{1}{N} \delta_{AB} \mathbf{1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (d_{AB}{}^C + i f_{AB}{}^C) t_C, \quad (4.3)$$

where  $f_{AB}{}^C$  and  $d_{AB}{}^C$  are, respectively, the structure constants and the components of the symmetric invariant tensor of  $SU(N)$  in the Gell-Mann basis. The  $d$ -tensor is traceless on each pair of indices. For raising and lowering indices we will use the Kronecker- $\delta$ .

Expanding  $\mathcal{P}$  in terms of the basis,

$$\mathcal{P} = \xi^{\hat{A}} t_{\hat{A}} = \xi^0 t_0 + \xi^A t_A. \quad (4.4)$$

The condition that  $\mathcal{P}$  is a rank one projection operator leads to the following conditions on the co-ordinates  $\xi^{\hat{A}}$ ,

$$\xi^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}, \quad \xi^A \xi_A = \frac{N-1}{N}, \quad d_{AB}{}^C \xi^A \xi^B = \frac{\sqrt{2}(N-2)}{N} \xi^C. \quad (4.5)$$

These form a set of quadratic constraints which describe  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  embedded in the  $N^2$ -dimensional Euclidean space  $\mathbf{R}^{N^2}$ , or in  $\mathbf{R}^{N^2-1}$  since  $\xi^0$  is a fixed constant. For example,



for  $N = 2$  we have  $A, B = 1, 2, 3$  and the above equations reduce to that of a sphere, or  $\mathbf{CP}^1$ , of radius  $1/\sqrt{2}$  embedded in  $\mathbf{R}^3$  because the  $d$ -tensor vanishes for  $SU(2)$ .

The co-ordinates for  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  can be constructed easily by noting that any  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  can be obtained from an arbitrarily chosen origin  $\mathcal{P}_o$  by rotating it with  $g \in U(N)$ ,  $\mathcal{P} = g\mathcal{P}_o g^\dagger$ . Of course there is no unique element  $g$  associated with  $\mathcal{P}$ . In fact, any two elements of  $U(N)$  that are related by  $g' = gh$  where  $h \in U(1) \times U(N-1)$  give rise to the same point of  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ , as can be seen by going to the basis of  $\mathbf{C}^N$  in which  $P_o$  is diagonal. (This leads to still another characterization of the complex projective space, i.e.,  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1} = U(N)/[U(1) \times U(N-1)]$ .) Using this fact one can obtain co-ordinates,  $\xi^{\hat{A}}$ , corresponding to an arbitrary point of  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ ,  $\mathcal{P} = g\mathcal{P}_o g^\dagger$ , from the co-ordinates  $\xi_o^{\hat{A}}$  of the origin  $\mathcal{P}_o$  as follows:

$$\xi^{\hat{A}} = \text{Tr}(\mathcal{P} t^{\hat{A}}) = \text{Tr}(g\mathcal{P}_o g^\dagger t^{\hat{A}}) = \xi_o^{\hat{B}} \text{Tr}(g t_{\hat{B}} g^\dagger t^{\hat{A}}) = (Ad(g))^{\hat{A}}_{\hat{B}} \xi_o^{\hat{B}}, \quad (4.6)$$

so that  $\xi^{\hat{A}}$  map  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  to an adjoint orbit of  $U(N)$ , which is a special case of (3.20).

## §5 The Geometry of $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$

The co-ordinates  $\xi^{\hat{A}}$ ,  $\hat{A} = 0, \dots, N^2 - 1$  constitute an over-complete, but globally well defined, co-ordinate system for  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ . It is therefore useful to use them to describe geometrical structures on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  such as Fubini-Study metric and Kähler structure. To this end let us regard  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  as a manifold embedded in the space of all Hermitian  $N \times N$  matrices,  $\mathbf{R}^{N^2}$ . At a given point  $\mathcal{P} \in \mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  we can decompose  $\mathbf{R}^{N^2}$  into the subspace  $T_{\mathcal{P}}\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  consisting of vectors tangential to  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  and its orthogonal complement. Since the action of  $U(N)$  spans all directions tangential to  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  at  $\mathcal{P}$ , and  $\mathcal{P}$  is rotated by the adjoint action of  $U(N)$ , any vector in  $T_{\mathcal{P}}\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  must be of the form,

$$\mathcal{T} = i Ad(\Lambda)\mathcal{P} = i[\Lambda, \mathcal{P}], \quad (5.1)$$

for some Hermitian matrix  $\Lambda$ . This immediately implies that  $\mathcal{T}$  must satisfy

$$\mathcal{T}^\dagger = \mathcal{T}, \quad \{\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{T}\} = \mathcal{T}, \quad \text{Tr}\mathcal{T} = 0. \quad (5.2)$$

Note that if  $\Lambda$  is a generator of the stability subgroup  $U(1) \times U(N-1)$ , the RHS of (5.1) vanishes so that vectors  $\mathcal{T}$  span a vector space of dimension of  $N^2 - (N-1)^2 - 1 = 2N - 2$ , which agrees with the dimension of  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ .

The vectors in the orthogonal complement of  $T_{\mathcal{P}}\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ , on the other hand, can be represented by the generators,  $\mathcal{N}$ , of the stability subgroup of  $U(N)$ , which satisfies

$$[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{N}] = 0. \quad (5.3)$$

One can see this by noting that all such vectors are orthogonal to  $\mathcal{T} = i[\Lambda, \mathcal{P}]$ ,

$$\text{Tr}(\mathcal{N}\mathcal{T}) = i\text{Tr}(\mathcal{N}[\Lambda, \mathcal{P}]) = i\text{Tr}([\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{N}]\Lambda) = 0. \quad (5.4)$$

These facts are now used to describe the Kähler structure on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ . The Kähler structure consists of the following three mutually compatible structures:

1) *Complex structure*: for any Hermitian matrix  $\mathcal{M}$ , regarded as a vector at  $\mathcal{P}$ , define

$$J(\mathcal{M}) := -i[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{M}]. \quad (5.5)$$

If  $\mathcal{M}$  is normal to  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ , i.e., if  $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{N}$ , then  $J(\mathcal{N}) = 0$  trivially. If  $\mathcal{M}$  is tangential, i.e.,  $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{T}$ , then

$$J^2(\mathcal{T}) = -[\mathcal{P}, [\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{T}]] = -\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}\mathcal{T} - \mathcal{T}\mathcal{P}) + (\mathcal{P}\mathcal{T} - \mathcal{T}\mathcal{P})\mathcal{P} = -\mathcal{P}\mathcal{T} - \mathcal{T}\mathcal{P} + 2\mathcal{P}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{P} = -\mathcal{T}, \quad (5.6)$$

where in the last step we have used (5.2) and  $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{T}\mathcal{P} = 0$  which follows immediately from that equation. Therefore,  $J$  is a complex structure on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ . Together with (5.3) and (5.5) equation (5.6) shows that  $-J^2$  is a projector to the tangent space of  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ .

2) *Metric*: for two matrices  $\mathcal{M}_1$  and  $\mathcal{M}_2$  define

$$\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2) := \text{Tr}(-J^2(\mathcal{M}_1), \mathcal{M}_2). \quad (5.7)$$

This vanishes if any one of the arguments is a normal vector and on tangent vectors it agrees with the trace metric. It is the metric on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  induced from the trace metric for Hermitian matrices. One can show that  $\mathcal{G}(J(\mathcal{M}_1), J(\mathcal{M}_2)) = \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2)$ .

3) *Symplectic structure*: for two matrices  $\mathcal{M}_1$  and  $\mathcal{M}_2$ , define an antisymmetric 2-form  $\Omega$  by

$$\Omega(\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2) := \mathcal{G}(J(\mathcal{M}_1), \mathcal{M}_2) = -i\text{Tr}(\mathcal{P}[\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2]). \quad (5.8)$$

It vanishes if any of the arguments is normal to  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ . Thus, it is a two-form on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ . It is in fact closed, as we shall show in section 7.

One can combine  $\mathcal{G}$  and  $\Omega$  to obtain a tensor  $K$  on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ ,

$$K := \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{G} + i\Omega), \quad (5.9)$$

and it is a straightforward exercise to show that

$$K(\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2) = \text{Tr}(\mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}_1\mathcal{M}_2) - \text{Tr}(\mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}_1\mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}_2) = \text{Tr}[\mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}_1(\mathbf{1} - \mathcal{P})\mathcal{M}_2]. \quad (5.10)$$

The construction of the Kähler structure described here also holds for other spaces of projection operators of a fixed rank, i.e. unitary Grassmannian manifolds. However, the fact that  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  consists of rank one projection operators further simplifies the above equation to

$$K(\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2) := \text{Tr}(\mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}_1\mathcal{M}_2) - \text{Tr}(\mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}_1)\text{Tr}(\mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}_2). \quad (5.11)$$

This form of  $K$  will be used crucially in the construction of fuzzy  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  in the following section. In terms of the components with respect to the basis  $t_A$  ( $t_0$  components all vanish) one finds

$$K_{AB} := K(t_A, t_B) = \frac{1}{N}\delta_{AB} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(d_{AB}^C + if_{AB}^C)\xi_C - \xi_A\xi_B, \quad (5.12)$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{AB} = 2\text{Re}K_{AB}, \quad \Omega_{AB} = 2\text{Im}K_{AB}, \quad J^A{}_B = \delta^{AC}\Omega_{CB}. \quad (5.13)$$

Because of our normalisation of the matrices  $t_A$ , (4.2), the indices  $A, B, \dots$  are raised and lowered with  $\delta^{AB}$  and  $\delta_{AB}$  respectively. It is shown in the appendix that  $P^A{}_B := \delta^{AC}\mathcal{G}_{CB}$  is a rank  $2(N-1)$  projector and in fact  $P = -J^2$ . In future we shall not distinguish between  $\mathcal{G}$  and  $P$ , nor between  $\Omega$  and  $J$ , and shall write

$$K = \frac{1}{2}(P + iJ), \quad (5.14)$$

with

$$P_{AB} = \frac{2}{N}\delta_{AB} + \sqrt{2}(d_{AB}{}^C\xi_C) - 2\xi_A\xi_B \quad (5.15)$$

and

$$J_{AB} = \sqrt{2}f_{AB}{}^C\xi_C. \quad (5.16)$$

In fact, as shown in the appendix,  $K$  itself is a rank  $N-1$  projector — it can be interpreted as a projector from the redundant, global co-ordinates  $\xi_A$  to local (anti-)holomorphic co-ordinates on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ .

## §6 Fuzzy Complex Projective Spaces

We now turn to the construction of functions on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  and their  $*$ -product, generalizing the construction given for  $S_F^2 \cong \mathbf{CP}_F^1$  in [4]. While a non-commutative  $*$ -product on the continuum  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  has been known for some time, [20], we construct here a  $*$ -product on the fuzzy  $\mathbf{CP}_F^{N-1}$ , with a finite number of degrees of freedom.

In order to describe the harmonic expansion of functions on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  one only requires representations which are symmetric products of the fundamental representation of  $SU(N)$ , i.e. the  $\mathbf{N}$  representation, (or the complex conjugate  $\bar{\mathbf{N}}$  representation). So the construction starts with an  $N$ -dimensional Hilbert space,  $\mathcal{H}_1 := \mathbf{N} = \mathbf{C}^N$ . To represent functions at the level  $L$ , we use as our Hilbert space,  $\mathcal{H}_L$ , which is the  $d_L = \frac{(N-1+L)!}{(N-1)!L!}$  dimensional irreducible representation of  $SU(N)$  obtained from  $L$  symmetric tensor product of  $\mathcal{H}_1$ . Associated with a point  $\mathcal{P}$  in  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  let us consider the  $L$ -fold tensor product of  $\mathcal{P}$ ,

$$\mathcal{P}_L := \mathcal{P} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{P}. \quad (6.1)$$

Being an  $L$ -fold tensor product of the same operator,  $\mathcal{P}_L$  is a well-defined operator on  $\mathcal{H}_L$ . Note that  $\mathcal{P}_L$  is again a projection operator of rank one. We will use this property of  $\mathcal{P}_L$  later.

With each operator  $\hat{F}$  on  $\mathcal{H}_L$  we construct the corresponding function  $F_L(\xi)$  on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  using the equivariant mapping prescription,

$$F_L(\xi) := \text{Tr}(\mathcal{P}_L \hat{F}). \quad (6.2)$$

In this way we define an injective mapping from operators  $\hat{F}$  on  $\mathcal{H}_L$  into functions  $F_L$  on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ . The functions  $F_L$  are sufficient to reconstruct the operator  $\hat{F}$ . The target space

of this mapping is derived in section 7, it is what we denote by  $\mathbf{CP}_F^{N-1}$  and is isomorphic to the space of  $d_L \times d_L$  matrices.

A  $*$ -product on this space of functions is defined as

$$(F_L * G_L)(\xi) := \text{Tr}(\mathcal{P}_L \hat{F} \hat{G}). \quad (6.3)$$

Associativity of the  $*$ -product is guaranteed by construction and derives from the associativity of matrix multiplication. Our aim is to derive an explicit, closed expression for the  $*$ -product (6.3) (or (3.3)), solely in terms of the functions  $F_L$  and  $G_L$ , and show that it reduces to the normal product of two functions in the limit  $L \rightarrow \infty$ .

At the level  $L = 1$ , the only functions allowed are functions linear in  $\xi^{\hat{A}}$ . This is because any Hermitian operator acting on the fundamental representation  $\mathcal{H}_1$  of  $SU(N)$ , can be expanded in terms of  $t_{\hat{A}}$ . For  $\hat{F} = F^{\hat{A}} t_{\hat{A}}$ , the corresponding function  $F_1(\xi)$  become

$$F_1(\xi) = F^{\hat{A}} \xi_{\hat{A}}. \quad (6.4)$$

In particular,  $t_{\hat{A}}$  produces co-ordinate functions  $\xi_{\hat{A}}$ ,

$$\xi_{\hat{A}} = \text{Tr}(\mathcal{P} t_{\hat{A}}). \quad (6.5)$$

The  $*$ -product between co-ordinate functions,  $\xi_{\hat{A}} * \xi_{\hat{B}} := \text{Tr}(\mathcal{P} t_{\hat{A}} t_{\hat{B}})$  combined with (5.11) yields the following important relation

$$\xi_{\hat{A}} * \xi_{\hat{B}} = \xi_{\hat{A}} \xi_{\hat{B}} + K_{\hat{A}\hat{B}}, \quad (6.6)$$

where  $K_{\hat{A}\hat{B}}$  is the Hermitian structure. Note that  $K_{0\hat{A}}$  vanishes for all  $\hat{A}$ .

For any finite  $L$ , functions and their  $*$ -product are constructed using Hermitian operators on  $\mathcal{H}_L$  according to the prescriptions (6.2), (6.3). Given two operators  $\hat{F}$  and  $\hat{G}$  write them in the following form,

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{F} &= F_{\hat{A}_1 \dots \hat{A}_L} t^{\hat{A}_1} \otimes \dots \otimes t^{\hat{A}_L}, \\ \hat{G} &= G_{\hat{A}_1 \dots \hat{A}_L} t^{\hat{A}_1} \otimes \dots \otimes t^{\hat{A}_L}, \end{aligned} \quad (6.7)$$

where the coefficient tensors are totally symmetric. Of course, for a given operator on  $\mathcal{H}_L$  there is no unique expression of the above form. In fact, a choice of symmetric tensor corresponds to a particular extension of the operator to the whole tensor product space  $\otimes_L \mathcal{H}_1$ . This ambiguity will eventually disappear because the construction of functions and their  $*$ -product depend only on operators acting on  $\mathcal{H}_L$ . The corresponding functions are

$$\begin{aligned} F_L(\xi) &= F_{\hat{A}_1 \dots \hat{A}_L} \xi^{\hat{A}_1} \dots \xi^{\hat{A}_L}, \\ G_L(\xi) &= G_{\hat{A}_1 \dots \hat{A}_L} \xi^{\hat{A}_1} \dots \xi^{\hat{A}_L}, \end{aligned} \quad (6.8)$$

and their  $*$ -product becomes

$$(F_L * G_L)(\xi) = F_{\hat{A}_1 \dots \hat{A}_L} G_{\hat{B}_1 \dots \hat{B}_L} (\xi^{\hat{A}_1} * \xi^{\hat{B}_1}) \dots (\xi^{\hat{A}_L} * \xi^{\hat{B}_L}). \quad (6.9)$$

Since  $\xi^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$ , all functions are polynomials in  $\xi^A$  of degree  $\leq L$ .

Now, in order to express this in the final form, we first substitute the relation (6.6) into the above equation and expand it in powers of  $K^{\hat{A}\hat{B}}$  to get

$$\begin{aligned} (F_L * G_L)(\xi) &= \sum_{l=0}^L \frac{L!}{(L-l)!l!} F_{\hat{A}_1 \dots \hat{A}_l \hat{A}_{l+1} \dots \hat{A}_L} \xi^{\hat{A}_{l+1}} \dots \xi^{\hat{A}_L} G_{\hat{B}_1 \dots \hat{B}_l \hat{B}_{l+1} \dots \hat{B}_L} \xi^{\hat{B}_{l+1}} \dots \xi^{\hat{B}_L} \\ &\quad \times K^{\hat{A}_1 \hat{B}_1} \dots K^{\hat{A}_l \hat{B}_l}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.10)$$

Finally, using the relation

$$\partial_{\hat{A}_1} \dots \partial_{\hat{A}_l} F_L(\xi) = \frac{L!}{(L-l)!} F_{\hat{A}_1 \dots \hat{A}_l \hat{A}_{l+1} \dots \hat{A}_L} \xi^{\hat{A}_{l+1}} \dots \xi^{\hat{A}_L}, \quad (6.11)$$

and the fact that  $K^{0\hat{A}} = 0$ , we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} (F_L * G_L)(\xi) &= F_L(\xi) G_L(\xi) \\ &\quad + \sum_{l=1}^L \frac{(L-l)!}{L!l!} [\partial_{\hat{A}_1} \dots \partial_{\hat{A}_l} F_L(\xi)] K^{\hat{A}_1 \hat{B}_1} \dots K^{\hat{A}_l \hat{B}_l} [\partial_{\hat{B}_1} \dots \partial_{\hat{B}_l} G_L(\xi)], \end{aligned} \quad (6.12)$$

where the first term is the ordinary commutative product. Note again that in arriving at (6.12) we have extended functions and derivatives to outside  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  and the result was evaluated on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ . However, all this extension should be regarded as a convenient way of calculation because the final expression involves functions on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  and derivatives along  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  only, as we will explicitly show below.

Equation (6.12) is one of the central results of this paper and generalises the result for  $S^2$  derived in [4]. Only the  $l = 0$  term survives in the limit  $L \rightarrow \infty$ , which shows that the  $*$ -product reduces to ordinary multiplication of functions in the continuum limit, with corrections being of order  $1/L$ . Note that the limit should be taken with all functions fixed.

As mentioned earlier, and proven in the appendix, the matrix  $K_{AB}$  is a projector. In fact the derivatives in (6.12), which are flat in  $\mathbf{R}^{N^2-1}$  are projected onto the holomorphic tangent space of  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  and are actually covariant derivatives there. Note that, since  $K$  is Hermitian, it gives an holomorphic derivative when acting to the right  $K^{AB}(\partial_B F)$  but an anti-holomorphic derivative when acting to the left  $(\partial_B F)K^{BA} = \overline{K}^{AB}(\partial_B F)$ , where the bar represents complex conjugation. Thus, if our algebra of functions permitted us to construct holomorphic or anti-holomorphic functions, the  $*$ -product of a (anti-) holomorphic function with another (anti-) holomorphic function would always reduce to the ordinary product. More generally the  $*$ -product,  $F_L * G_L$ , is an ordinary product if  $G$  is anti-holomorphic regardless of the form of  $F$  or, conversely, if  $F$  is holomorphic

regardless of the form of  $G$ . Another point to note is that the complex structure is reversed,  $J \rightarrow -J$ , if the original Hilbert space is identified with the complex conjugate fundamental representation  $\bar{\mathbf{N}}$  rather than the  $\mathbf{N}$ .

The structure here is perhaps most clearly understood by looking at the simplest case,  $N = 2$ . Then  $P_{AB} = \delta_{AB} - 2\xi_A \xi_B$  and  $J_{AB} = \sqrt{2}\epsilon_{ABC}\xi^C$ . The constraints imply that  $\xi_A \xi^A = 1/2$  and so define a unit vector in  $\mathbf{R}^3$ ,  $n_A = \sqrt{2}\xi_A$ , so that  $P_{AB} = \delta_{AB} - n_A n_B$  and  $J_{AB} = \epsilon_{ABC}n^C$ . Clearly  $P = -J^2$  and  $P$  is a projector from  $\mathbf{R}^3$  onto the unit sphere while  $J$ , when restricted to  $\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 1$ , represents the complex structure on  $\mathbf{CP}^1$ . The combination  $K = (P + iJ)/2$  is a rank one projector onto a complex holomorphic co-ordinate on  $\mathbf{CP}^1$ . This interpretation survives to higher  $N$  also and gives a geometric interpretation of the  $*$ -product (6.12).

In a standard geometrical construction a covariant derivative on a curved space can be obtained by embedding the space in a flat Euclidean space of higher dimension and projecting the ordinary derivative in the Euclidean space onto the tangent space of the curved manifold — provided the Euclidean derivatives act on tensors already projected to the tangent space of the curved manifold, the projected flat derivative is the covariant derivative. There is a simplification in the construction here, because the projector  $K_{AB}$  satisfies

$$K^{AB} K^{CD} \partial_B K_{DE} = 0 \quad (6.13)$$

which implies that

$$K^{AB} K^{CD} \partial_B (K_D{}^E \partial_E F) = K^{AB} K^{CD} \partial_B \partial_D F, \quad (6.14)$$

since  $K^2 = K$ , with an obvious generalisation to derivatives acting on higher rank tensors. (Equation (6.13) can be proven by using the last form of  $K_{AB}$  in (5.10),  $K_{AB} = \text{Tr}[\mathcal{P}t_A(\mathbf{1} - \mathcal{P})t_B]$ , and completeness of the matrices  $t_A$ .) So, defining  $\nabla_A := K_A{}^B \partial_B$  and  $\bar{\nabla}_A := \bar{K}_A{}^B \partial_B$ , the  $*$ -product (6.12) is

$$(F_L * G_L)(\xi) = \sum_{l=0}^L \frac{(L-l)!}{L!l!} (\bar{\nabla}_{A_1} \cdots \bar{\nabla}_{A_l} F_L(\xi)) K^{A_1 B_1} \cdots K^{A_l B_l} (\nabla_{B_1} \cdots \nabla_{B_l} G_L(\xi)). \quad (6.15)$$

Converting from global co-ordinates,  $\xi^A$  with  $A = 1, \dots, N^2 - 1$ , to local holomorphic co-ordinates,  $z^i$  with  $i = 1, \dots, N - 1$  and  $\bar{z}^{\bar{i}} := \bar{z}^i$  we send

$$K_{AB} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{G}_{i\bar{j}} + i\Omega_{i\bar{j}}) = i\Omega_{i\bar{j}}, \quad K^{AB} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{G}^{\bar{j}i} + i\Omega^{\bar{j}i}) = i\Omega^{\bar{j}i}, \quad (6.16)$$

where  $\mathcal{G}_{i\bar{j}}$  is the Fubini-Study metric and  $\Omega_{i\bar{j}}$  the Kähler 2-form, with  $\mathcal{G}_{i\bar{j}} = \mathcal{G}_{\bar{j}i} = i\Omega_{i\bar{j}} = -i\Omega_{\bar{j}i}$ , and  $\Omega^{\bar{j}i} = \mathcal{G}^{\bar{j}n} \mathcal{G}^{i\bar{m}} \Omega_{n\bar{m}}$ . The local co-ordinate version of equation (6.14) is,

$$i\Omega^{\bar{i}l} \partial_l (i\Omega^{\bar{j}m} \partial_m F) = (i\Omega^{\bar{i}l}) (i\Omega^{\bar{j}m}) \nabla_l \partial_m F. \quad (6.17)$$

and its obvious generalisation to derivatives of higher rank tensors. Equation (6.12) in local co-ordinates takes the form

$$(F_L * G_L)(z, \bar{z}) = \sum_{l=0}^L \frac{(L-l)!}{L!l!} [\nabla_{\bar{j}_1} \cdots \nabla_{\bar{j}_l} F_L(z, \bar{z})] (i\Omega^{\bar{j}_1 i_1}) \cdots (i\Omega^{\bar{j}_l i_l}) [\nabla_{i_1} \cdots \nabla_{i_l} G_L(z, \bar{z})], \quad (6.18)$$

where  $\nabla_i$  is the covariant derivative.

## §7 Fuzzy Derivatives

The star product defined here can be used for more than just multiplying functions on the fuzzy  $\mathbf{CP}_F^{N-1}$ , it can also be used to define derivatives on the discrete fuzzy spaces. In the continuum the vector fields on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  generating  $SU(N)$  can be expressed as

$$\mathcal{L}_A = if_{AB}{}^C \xi^B \partial_C = -i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} J_A{}^C \partial_C. \quad (7.1)$$

It is easily verified that

$$[\mathcal{L}_A, \mathcal{L}_B] = if_{AB}{}^C \mathcal{L}_C. \quad (7.2)$$

The corresponding action of a generator  $L_A$  on the Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}_L$  is obtained from exponentiating the generator, that is by considering  $D_L(\eta) = e^{i\eta^A L_A}$ :

$$Tr[\mathcal{P}_L(\xi) D_L(\eta^{-1}) \hat{F} D_L(\eta)] = Tr[\mathcal{P}_L(\xi_0) D_L(g^{-1} \eta^{-1}) \hat{F} D_L(\eta g)]. \quad (7.3)$$

Infinitesimally, with  $\eta_A$  small and  $D_L^{-1}(\eta) \approx 1 - i\eta^A L_A$ ,

$$Tr[\mathcal{P}_L(\xi)(1 - i\eta^A L_A)] = \left\{ Tr \left[ \mathcal{P}_1(\xi) \left( 1 - i\eta^A \left( \frac{t_A}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right) \right] \right\}^L \approx 1 - \frac{iL}{\sqrt{2}} \eta^A \xi_A, \quad (7.4)$$

So  $Tr[\mathcal{P}_L(\xi) L_A] = \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} \xi_A$ . (The generators (4.3) in the fundamental representation were normalised so that  $[\frac{t_A}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{t_B}{\sqrt{2}}] = if_{AB}{}^C \frac{t_C}{\sqrt{2}}$ .)

Now the derivative of a function in the continuum,  $\mathcal{L}_A F(\xi)$ , can be taken over to the fuzzy case as

$$(\mathcal{L}_A F_L)(\xi) := Tr\{\mathcal{P}_L(\xi)[\hat{F}, L_A]\} = \frac{L}{\sqrt{2}} (F_L * \xi_A - \xi_A * F_L). \quad (7.5)$$

Using the  $*$ -product (6.12) this is

$$(\mathcal{L}_A F_L)(\xi) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (K^{AB} \partial_B F_L - (\partial_B F_L) K^{BA}) = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} J^{AB} \partial_B F_L, \quad (7.6)$$

and this shows that the definition (7.5) is consistent with (7.1). The main point here is that derivatives on functions in the continuum restrict to derivatives at finite  $L$  which can be represented as commutators in the matrix algebra,

$$\mathcal{L}_A(F_L(\xi)) = -Tr\{\mathcal{P}_L(\xi)[L_A, \hat{F}]\}. \quad (7.7)$$

This formula can now be used to prove that the symplectic form,  $\Omega$ , defined in (5.8) is closed. Using the formula for the exterior derivative of a 2-form acting on three tangent vectors,  $\mathbf{X}$ ,  $\mathbf{Y}$  and  $\mathbf{Z}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} d\Omega(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z}) = & \mathbf{X} [\Omega(\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z})] + \mathbf{Y} [\Omega(\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{X})] + \mathbf{Z} [\Omega(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})] \\ & - \Omega([\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}], \mathbf{Z}) - \Omega([\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z}], \mathbf{X}) - \Omega([\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{X}], \mathbf{Y}), \end{aligned} \quad (7.8)$$

we represent all tangent vector fields by matrices as in (7.7), (any tangent vector can be written as a linear combination of the  $\mathcal{L}_A$ ) and conclude that  $d\Omega = 0$  on tangent vectors, by the Jacobi identity.

At this point, it is possible to derive simply the target space of the mapping (6.2) from operators  $\hat{F}$  on  $\mathcal{H}_L$  to functions  $F_L(\xi)$  on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ . Since the derivations  $[\cdot, L_A]$  in  $\mathcal{H}_L$  are sent exactly to the derivations  $\mathcal{L}_A$  in  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  by the mapping, the second order Casimir in the adjoint action in  $\mathcal{H}_L$  is mapped to the Laplacian in  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ , and the commutator actions of the Cartan sub-algebra operators are sent to their equivalent derivations in  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ . This means that the normalised simultaneous eigenvectors of all these Cartan operators in  $\mathcal{H}_L$  are mapped to simultaneous eigenfunctions of all the corresponding derivation operators in  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  with the same eigenvalues. Denoting the eigenvectors of the Cartan operators by  $\hat{T}_{\mathbf{M}}^{\mathbf{J}}(d_L)$ , with  $\mathbf{J}$  a multiple index labelling the representation and  $\mathbf{M}$  a multi-index labelling the weights, we find that  $\hat{T}_{\mathbf{M}}^{\mathbf{J}}(d_L)$  are mapped to  $c^{\mathbf{J}}(L)Y_{\mathbf{M}}^{\mathbf{J}}$ . None of the constants  $c^{\mathbf{J}}(L)$  is zero since the mapping is known to be injective. Thus, the target of the mapping is just the space generated by the eigenfunctions of the Laplacian  $Y_{\mathbf{M}}^{\mathbf{J}}$  which are images of the  $\hat{T}_{\mathbf{M}}^{\mathbf{J}}(L)$ , with  $\mathbf{J}$  running over all  $SU(N)$  irreducible representations in the  $d_L \times d_L$  reducible representation that contain  $U(N)$  singlets. For example  $\mathbf{CP}^1 \cong S^2 \cong SU(2)/U(1)$  requires  $L$ -fold symmetric representations with  $d_L = (L+1)$  and the  $(L+1) \times (L+1)$  reducible representation decomposes into irreducible representations as  $\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{3} + \dots + (\mathbf{2L} + \mathbf{1})$ . There is only one Casimir so  $\mathbf{J}$  is just the integer  $l$  of the associated irreducible representation and  $M$  is the magnetic quantum number. The  $\hat{T}_M^l(d_L)$ ,  $l = 0, \dots, L$ , are a basis for all  $(L+1) \times (L+1)$  matrices and  $Y_M^l$  are the usual spherical harmonics.

## §8 Conclusions

The central result of this paper is equation (6.12), which gives the explicit construction of an associative  $*$ -product on the fuzzy  $\mathbf{CP}_F^{N-1}$  between two functions  $F_L(\xi) = Tr\{\mathcal{P}_L(\xi)\hat{F}\}$  and  $G_L(\xi) = Tr\{\mathcal{P}_L(\xi)\hat{G}\}$ ,

$$(F_L * G_L)(\xi) = \sum_{l=0}^L \frac{(L-l)!}{L!l!} [\partial_{A_1} \dots \partial_{A_l} F_L(\xi)] K^{A_1 B_1} \dots K^{A_l B_l} [\partial_{B_1} \dots \partial_{B_l} G_L(\xi)].$$

This expression is written in terms of an over-complete set of co-ordinates  $\xi^A$  in  $\mathbf{R}^{N^2-1}$ , with constraints (4.5), and the projector  $K = (P + iJ)/2$  in equation (5.14) is defined by

$$P_{AB} = \frac{2}{N} \delta_{AB} + \sqrt{2} (d_{AB}{}^C \xi_C) - 2\xi_A \xi_B$$

and

$$J_{AB} = \sqrt{2} f_{AB}{}^C \xi_C$$

with  $P = -J^2$  itself a projector mapping  $\mathbf{R}^{N^2-1}$  onto the tangent plane of  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  at  $\xi^A$ .



$P$  and  $J$  are essentially the components of the usual Hermitian structure on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  obtained by embedding it in the space of Hermitian matrices,  $\mathbf{R}^{N^2}$ . The latter is encapsulated in the three equations (5.5), (5.7) and (5.8):

$$J(\mathcal{M}) := i[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{M}],$$

$$\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2) := \text{Tr}(-J^2(\mathcal{M}_1), \mathcal{M}_2)$$

and

$$\Omega(\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2) := \text{Tr}(\mathcal{M}_1 J(\mathcal{M}_2)) = -i\text{Tr}(\mathcal{P}[\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2]),$$

describing the complex structure, the Fubini-Study metric and the symplectic structure on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  respectively (in our normalisation convention  $P = \mathcal{G}$ ). Expressed in local holomorphic co-ordinates  $z^i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, N-1$ , rather than the global co-ordinates,  $\xi^A$ , this  $*$ -product is (6.18),

$$(F_L * G_L)(z, \bar{z}) = \sum_{l=0}^L \frac{(L-l)!}{L!l!} [\nabla_{\bar{j}_1} \cdots \nabla_{\bar{j}_l} F_L(z, \bar{z})] (i\Omega^{\bar{j}_1 i_1}) \cdots (i\Omega^{\bar{j}_l i_l}) [\nabla_{i_1} \cdots \nabla_{i_l} G_L(z, \bar{z})],$$

The  $*$ -star product reduces to the ordinary commutative product on the continuous  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$  in the  $L \rightarrow \infty$  limit, for fixed  $F_L(\xi)$  and  $G_L(\xi)$ .

Note also the important expression for the derivative of a function on the fuzzy  $\mathbf{CP}_F^{N-1}$  as a commutator (7.7), which appears naturally in this construction

$$\mathcal{L}_A(F_L(\xi)) = -\text{Tr}\{\mathcal{P}_L(\xi)[L_A, \hat{F}]\}.$$

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## Appendix

In this appendix we derive some essential properties of the matrix  $K_{AB}$  used in the definition of the  $*$ -product (6.12). First we show that  $K$  is a projector, with rank  $N-1$ . To this end break  $K$  into real and imaginary parts as in the text,  $K = \frac{1}{2}(P + iJ)$  with

$$P_{AB} := \frac{2}{N}\delta_{AB} - 2\xi_A\xi_B + \sqrt{2}\mathcal{S}_{AB} \quad (A.1)$$

and

$$J_{AB} := \sqrt{2}\mathcal{A}_{AB}, \quad (A.2)$$

with symmetric matrix  $\mathcal{S}_{AB} := d_{AB}{}^C \xi_C$  and the anti-symmetric matrix  $\mathcal{A}_{AB} := f_{AB}{}^C \xi_C$  (all indices are raised and lowered here using  $\delta_{AB}$ ). It is shown in the text that  $J$  corresponds to the complex structure on  $\mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ , and we show here that  $-J^2$  is a projector of rank  $2(N-1)$ , with  $PJ = JP = J$  and finally  $J^2 = -P$ , which implies in particular that  $P$  itself is also a projector.

i)  $K$  is a projector with rank  $N-1$ . To see this observe that

$$Tr(t_A t_B t_C t_D) = \frac{1}{N} \delta_{AB} \delta_{CD} + \frac{1}{2} (d_{AB}{}^E + i f_{AB}{}^E) (d_{ECD} + i f_{ECD}). \quad (A.3)$$

Now contracting this with  $\xi^C \xi^D$  and using cyclic symmetry of the trace and the constraints (4.5) yields the two identities:

$$\mathcal{S}_{AB}^2 - \mathcal{A}_{AB}^2 = \frac{2(N-1)}{N^2} \delta_{AB} - \frac{2}{N} \xi^A \xi^B + \frac{\sqrt{2}(N-2)}{N} \mathcal{S}_{AB} \quad (A.4)$$

and

$$(\mathcal{S}\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}\mathcal{S})_{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(N-2)}{N} \mathcal{A}_{AB}. \quad (A.5)$$

From these it follows easily that  $K^2 = K$ . Since the constraints also dictate that  $tr(K) = N-1$  ( $tr$  here means trace over the adjoint representation of  $SU(N)$ , so  $\delta_A{}^A = N^2 - 1$ ),  $K$  is a projector onto a  $N-1$  dimensional subspace of  $\mathbf{R}^{N^2-1}$ .

ii)  $J^2$  is a projector and  $J^3 = -J$ . In the text the complex structure was denoted by  $J$ , and we can identify that with the symplectic structure when the normalisation is such that indices are raised and lowered with  $\delta_{AB}$ . For completeness we give here an alternative derivation. First we show that  $J^3 = -J$  and  $tr(-J^2) = 2(N-1)$ . By definition  $J_{AB} := \sqrt{2}\mathcal{A}_{AB} = \sqrt{2}f_{ABC}\xi^C$ , so  $J_{AB}t^B = i[t_A, \xi]$  where  $\xi = \xi^A t_A$ . The constraints (4.5) imply

$$\xi^2 = \left( \frac{N-1}{N^2} \right) \mathbf{1} + \left( \frac{N-2}{N} \right) \xi. \quad (A.6)$$

Using the commutation relations for  $t_A$  gives

$$[[[t_A, \xi], \xi], \xi] = i(J^3)_{AB} t^B, \quad (A.7)$$

while expanding the commutators on the left hand side explicitly, and using (A.6), gives

$$[[[t_A, \xi], \xi], \xi] = -iJ_{AB} t^B, \quad (A.8)$$

from which we conclude that  $J^3 = -J$ . This means that  $-J^2$  is a projector since  $(-J^2)^2 = (-J^2)$  and the definition of  $J$ , (A.2), together with the constraints (4.5) and the standard normalisation  $f_{ACD}f_{BCD} = N\delta_{AB}$ , show that  $tr(-J^2) = 2(N-1) = \dim \mathbf{CP}^{N-1}$ .

iii)  $J$  commutes with  $P$  and  $PJ = J$ . Since  $d_{ABC}$  is an invariant tensor we have

$$f_{AB}{}^H d_{HCD} + f_{AC}{}^H d_{BHD} + f_{AD}{}^H d_{BCH} = 0$$

and contracting this with  $\xi^A \xi^B$  shows that  $\mathcal{S}$  commutes with  $\mathcal{A}$ , since  $f_{ABC}$  is totally antisymmetric. The latter also means that  $J$  annihilates  $\xi$ , so that  $J$  commutes with  $P$ . Since  $K^2 = K$  we have  $J = (PJ + JP)/2$ , and hence  $PJ = J$ .

iv)  $P = -J^2$ . The real part of  $K^2 = K$  implies that  $P^2 - J^2 = 2P$ . Since  $P$  commutes with  $J$  they are simultaneously diagonalisable and because  $-J^2$  is a projector, its eigenvalues are all 0 or 1. So the eigenvalues of  $P$  are 1 when the eigenvalue of  $-J^2$  is 1, and either 0 or 2 when the eigenvalue of  $-J^2$  is 0. Calling  $p$  the number of eigenvalues 2 in  $P$ , we have

$$\text{tr}(P) = \text{tr}(-J^2) + 2p, \quad (\text{A.9})$$

while, directly from the definition of  $P$  (A.1) and the constraint equations (4.5), one finds

$$\text{tr}(P) = 2(N - 1) = \text{tr}(-J^2) \quad (\text{A.10})$$

which implies that  $p = 0$ . Thus we have  $P = -J^2$ , with  $P$  a projector of rank  $2(N - 1)$ . Note that this implies that  $K$  annihilates the co-ordinates  $K_{AB}\xi^B = 0$ , since  $J$  does, which is easily checked using (A.2).

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